
light" by the choir, the audience being seated in the aisles, the speaker, Rev. Dr. J. J. Jones, after the lecture, delivered the address. When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages." The Bishop closing with prayer and benediction.

The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated, the bells being rung during the procession, the remains were taken from the house, and continued their mournful palling during the rites and while the procession was on its journey to the grave.

There was very little delay in the movement of the column when once the people who had composed the church assembly had been assigned their carriages. The column was led by Major General, police escort, who were followed by the Columbus Barracks band and the Richardson Zouaves, who immediately preceded the hearse. It was followed by six black horses wearing black paraphernalia, worn by the animals attached to the funeral car which bore the remains of General Grant to his grave. On the right side of the hearse was a guard of Indianapolis Light Infantry, carrying their guns at position of "Reverse arms." Immediately behind the hearse were the Rice Guards and Straight Rifles, two local military companies. The funeral car occupied a central position in the procession, followed by the divisions. The first division was composed of mounted cavalry companies marching independently, all the officers mounted.

The Bosch Zouaves, St. Louis, was the last of the troops appearing in the line from outside the State.

In the second grand division, following the hearse, came the carriage containing Mrs. Hendricks and her family, followed by the cabinet members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, Governors and staffs, Judiciary, ex-Senators and representatives, military officers, State officials, and the line was followed by Presidents and faculties of universities and colleges, Mayors of cities and other civil officials.

The third division was composed of all non-military organizations. It was preceded by local Irish-American organizations, followed by marching political clubs and took part in the recent Presidential campaign.

The Fourth Division was made up of local organizations, including the fire department with their steamer heavily draped.

The column took up its line of march at 12:48. Their progress through the crowded streets was very slow, and the head of the column was within sight of the cemetery, a mile distant, the Indianapolis Light Artillery began to fire minute guns, which was continued until the hearse and its retinue were within sight.

The line of march from the church was south on Illinois to Washington, east to Delaware, north to Market, west to Maryland, north on to the city to Greenwood Hill Cemetery, where the cemetery there was an immense concourse of people. The Hendricks lot and monument were covered with elaborate floral offerings. A large crowd gathered on the sidewalk of the ground near the monument for the reception of the burial casket. The inner walls of the vault are completely covered with flowers and roses, and the bare earth was at no place visible.

The religious services here were very brief and simple. Drs. Fulton and Stringer officiating, the prayer was read by committee service by Dr. Jencks followed, and the benediction was then pronounced by Bishop Knickerbocker.

Before the simple ceremonies at the cemetery, the funeral procession of the organizations, military and civic, had dropped from the line and were making for their respective headquarters to await the funeral service, which began at seven o'clock the central part of the day had again donned its every-day appearance. Almost momentarily trains laden with human freight on route to all parts of the country, and the Congressional Committees via the Pennsylvania Railroads, in charge of Southeastern Passenger Agent, Parke, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the representatives of the United Press and in charge of Assistant General Passenger Agent Bangborn, left the Union Depot shortly before 7 p. m. The day was a sad one, and the sorrow to-morrow afternoon. There is a very general expressed regret here that President Cleveland could not constitute a funeral, and the fact that, at the same time fully realized that in not doing so, the Executive obeyed what he construed to be the desire of his countrymen.

The Presidency of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2.—The absence of so many Congressmen, who have gone to Indianapolis to attend Mr. Hendricks' funeral, causes a lull in the discussion about the election of President of the Senate. The Democratic Senators will meet in caucus on Saturday night, when it is supposed they will decide to nominate Senator Hendricks of Tennessee. The Republican Senators are to meet Friday evening, but who will be their choice is as much a matter of conjecture. All eyes are turned to the fact that the President-elect, if chosen, seems to be growing that the outcome will be the selection of Senator Edmunds for President pro tem.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, expresses the opinion that if Sen. Logan is elected, he should be chosen the President of the Senate before he was sworn in and the Ferry precedent in 1877, is taken for the ground that he should be elected before the election and then chosen. It is said that the following Senators have already signified their intention of voting for Sen. Edmunds: Cameron of Iowa; Culberson of Illinois; Sawyer of Wisconsin; Conger of Michigan; Plumb of Kansas, and Van Wyck, of Nebraska.

Death of a Noted ex-Confederate.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 1.—John Perkins, of Louisiana, age sixty-six, a noted ex-Confederate, died at the Albion Hotel last night. He was born in Natchez, Miss., and was graduated from Yale College in the same class with William M. Evans of this city. After leaving Yale, he went to Harvard. Before the war he represented his district in Louisiana in Congress for several terms. When the war broke out he cast his fortunes with the South, and represented the State in the Confederate Congress. After the war he went to Mexico and was with Emperor Maximilian, upon the death of whom he went to Texas, and was killed at Waco. A price was set upon his head by the United States Government. He returned to this country in 1878. His wife was a daughter of the late Judge M. M. Watkins of Va. It is related of Mr. Perkins that in the war, while his plantation was in the possession of Federal troops, he with his family fled to the mountains, and hid in a cave, and also to 20,000 bales of cotton rather than see them fall into the hands of the enemy.

—There is no such thing as limiting the scope of journalism. One Texas paper recommends editorially, a new kind of cathartic pill with which another informs its readers that Bill Dreyfus, the talented commercial traveler, has had a boiled anise. —Texas Signings.